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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

An ACT *for the appointment of* ELECTORS *to chooſe a* PRESIDENT *purſuant to the Conſtitution of Government for the United States.*

SECTION I WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, did, on the thirteenth day of *September*, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, reſolve that the firſt *Wedneſday* in *January* next be the day for appointing Electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the New Conſtitution of government for the United States; that the firſt *Wedneſday* in *February* next be the day for the Electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a Preſident; and that the firſt *Wedneſday* in *March* next be the time, and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs, the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid Conſtitution: BE *it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That for the purpoſe of chooſing twelve Electors on behalf of this ſtate, to vote for a Preſident in conformity to the Conſtitution of government for the United States, the ſeveral counties in this Commonwealth ſhall be allotted into twelve diſtricts, in manner following to wit: The counties of *Amelia*, *Powhatan*, *Cheſterfield*, *Cumberland*, *Brunſwick*, *Greenſville*, *Lunenburg*, and *Mecklenburg* ſhall compoſe one diſtrict: The counties of *Henrico*, *Goochland*, *Louiſa*, *Charles City*, *James City*, and *New-Kent*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Botetourt*, *Waſhington*, *Montgomery*, *Grenbrier*, *Auguſta*, *Rockingham*, *Rockbridge*, *Ruſſel*, *Shenandoah*, *Pendleton*, and the diſtrict of *Kentucky*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *King & Queen*, *King William*, *Eſſex*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Prince William*, *Fairfax*, *Loudon*, and *Fauquier*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Weſtmoreland*, *King George*, *Stafford*, *Lancaſter*, *Richmond*, and *Northumberland*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Hampſhire*, *Frederick*, *Berkeley*, *Monongalia*, *Ohio*, *Hardy*, *Harriſon*, and *Randolph*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Norfolk*, *Nanſemond*, *Accomack*, *Northampton*, and *Princeſs-Anne*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Suſſex*, *Iſle of Wight*, *Surry*, *Prince George*, *Dinwiddie*, and *Southampton*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Campbell*, *Pittſylvania*, *Charlotte*, *Halifax*, *Prince Edward*, *Bedford*, *Franklin*, and *Henry* ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: The counties of *Albemarle*, *Amherſt*, *Fluvannah*, *Spottſylvania*, *Orange*, *Culpeper*, and *Buckingham*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict: And the counties of *York*, *Gloueſter*, *Elizabeth City*, *Warwick*, and *Middleſex*, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict:

SECT II THAT the perſons qualified by law to vote for members to the General Aſſembly, in each county compoſing a diſtrict, ſhall aſſemble at their reſpective Courthouſes on the firſt *Wedneſday* in *January* next, and then and there vote for ſome diſcreet and proper perſon, being a freeholder, and *bona fide* reſident in ſuch diſtrict for twelve months, as an elector for ſuch diſtrict, to vote for a Preſident of the United States, in conformity to the ſaid Conſtitution.

SECT. III. THE High Sheriff of each county, or in caſe of his ſickneſs or inability to attend, one of the deputy ſheriffs, being firſt duly ſworn by a magiſtrate of the county to act impartially, and a certificate of the taking ſuch oath under the hand of the magiſtrate delivered to him, ſhall conduct the ſaid election, at which no determination ſhall be had by view, but each perſon qualified to vote, ſhall fairly and publicly poll, and the name of the voter ſhall be duly entered under the name of the perſon voted for in proper poll books to be provided by the ſheriff; for which purpoſe the ſaid ſheriff ſhall appoint ſo many writers as he ſhall think fit, who ſhall reſpectively take an oath, to be adminiſtered by him, or make ſolemn affirmation, that they will take the poll faithfully and impartially. He ſhall deliver a poll book to each writer, who ſhall enter in diſtinct columns, under the name of the perſon voted for, the name of each voter, voting for ſuch perſon. Like proclamation and proceeding ſhall be had for continuing and cloſing the poll in each county of a diſtrict as is preſcribed by law, in the election of members to the General Aſſembly and proclamation ſhall alſo be made at the Courthouſe door of the perſon having the greateſt number of votes on the poll at the cloſing thereof.

SECT IV. EACH voter ſhall be entitled to the ſame privilege from arreſts, and be ſubject to the like penalty and forfeiture for failing to attend and vote at ſuch election, as preſcribed by law in the election of members to the General Aſſembly, ſuch failure to attend to be diſcovered and proceeded on in like manner and under the ſame penalties as is by law preſcribed againſt ſuch failures in the election of members to the General Aſſembly. Immediately after each election in a county, the clerks of the polls having firſt ſigned the ſame, and made oath to the truth thereof (a certificate of which oath under the hand of a magiſtrate of the county ſhall be ſubjoined to each poll) ſhall deliver the ſame to the ſheriff who conducted the election, and ſuch ſheriff together with the reſpective ſheriffs who conducted the poll of the ſeveral counties in the diſtrict, except in caſe of the diſability or ſickneſs of ſuch ſheriff, then any other ſheriff of the county in which ſuch ſickneſs or diſability may happen, ſhall within ſeven days aſſemble at the Courthouſe of the county firſt named in ſuch diſtrict, and then and there compare the polls reſpectively taken at the election in their ſeveral counties, and having aſcertained by faithful addition and compariſon of the numbers on the reſpective polls, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes upon the whole, giving their own votes in any caſe of the two foremoſt on ſuch poll having an equal number of votes, ſhall proceed to certify ſuch elections under their hands and ſeals in manner and form following, to wit.

"*WE, A. B. ſheriff of* ——— ——— *County (or deputy ſheriff as the caſe may be.) C. D. ſheriff of* ——— *county, (and ſo on reciting the name of the ſheriff, and whether principal or deputy of each county in the diſtrict) compoſing one entire diſtrict entitled by law to appoint an elector to vote for a Preſident of the United States, do hereby certify and make known, that at an election held on* ——— *at the Courthouſe of our reſpective counties purſuant to law, the voters qualified to vote for an elector to chooſe a Preſident of the United States, cauſed to be choſen one perſon, to wit: G. H. to repreſent the ſaid diſtrict as an elector to vote for a Preſident of the United States. Given under our hands and ſeals this* ——— *day of* ———, *one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty* ———"

Two fair duplicates of ſuch certificate and return ſhall be made by the ſaid ſheriffs under their hands and ſeals, in the manner before recited, one of which ſhall be delivered to the perſon elected to repreſent the diſtrict, and the other ſhall be tranſmitted to the Governour and Council within twelve days, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, upon each ſheriff holding ſuch election, in caſe of failure herein, to be recovered by motion in any court of record, by the Soliciter General, to the uſe of the Commonwealth. And the Governour and Council ſhall thereupon advertiſe, in the public gazette, the names of the perſons ſo elected, who ſhall aſſemble in the City of *Richmond* on the firſt *Wedneſday* in *February* next, and proceed purſuant to the reſolution of the Fœderal Convention, of the ſeventeenth of *September*, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and the proviſions, in the Conſtitution of Government for the United States, to vote for a Preſident.

SECT V. EACH elector choſen purſuant to this act, and failing to attend and vote for a Preſident at the time and place herein directed, and moreover to ſend and certify the ſame in manner directed by the Conſtitution of Government, ſhall, except in caſes of ſickneſs or any other unavoidable accidents, forfeit and pay two hundred pounds, to be recovered by the Solicitor General, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any court of record.

SECT. VI THE ſaid ſheriffs ſhall under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered on motion by the Solicitor General, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, in manner aforeſaid, deliver to the clerks of their reſpective counties, within ten days after making their returns as aforeſaid, the original poll books, to be by ſuch clerk entered of record, under the like penalty for failure as for failing to record the poll books taken at the election of members to the General Aſſembly, and recoverable in like manner.

SECT VII. ANY ſheriff or deputy ſheriff refuſing to take the poll, when he ſhall be required by a candidate or perſon qualified to vote for perſons to the General Aſſembly, or taking it in other manner than is herein before preſcribed, or making or ſigning a falſe certificate or return of election, as herein before directed, or making any eraſure or alteration in the poll books, or refuſing to ſuffer any candidate or perſon qualified to vote, at his own expence to take a copy of the poll books, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred pounds, which penalties may be recovered with coſts in action of debt, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame; one half to his own uſe, and the other half to the uſe of the Commonwealth.

SECT. VIII. ANY candidate or perſon in his behalf who ſhall directly or indirectly give or agree to give any voter or pretended voter, money, meat, drink, or other reward, in order to be elected or for having been elected, ſhall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds for each offence, to be recovered with coſts by action of debt, to the uſe of any perſon who will proſecute for the ſame.

SECT. IX. *AND be it further enacted*, That the electors ſo appointed to chooſe a Preſident, ſhall be allowed for their travelling expences, five pence per mile, and ferriages, and for their daily attendance ten ſhillings, and be entitled to the ſame privileges from arreſts as members to the General Aſſembly.

SECT X. *PROVIDED always, and be it further enacted*, That the fines and penalties hereby impoſed upon ſheriffs failing to perform any of the duties preſcribed by this act, are declared not to extend to the ſheriffs within the diſtrict of Kentucky; but ſuch ſheriffs ſhall proceed to execute the ſame under the beſt circumſtances which the promulgation of this act, will admit of.

THE *Copartnerſhip of* CROUCH & ROCK *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid cocern are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given by.*

CROUCH & ROCK.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

A FARMER.

A SINGLE *man who is maſter of his buſineſs, can* HEDGE, DITCH, PLOUGH, &c. *Will find employment and good wages by applying to me at Archer's Hill near Peterſburg.*

JERMAN BAKER.

December 17, 1788.

RICHMOND, December 4, 1778.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Mr. GABRIEL GALT, dec late of this city, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, as the accounts muſt otherwiſe be put into the hands of an Attorney. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are alſo requeſted to bring them in, that proviſion may be made for the payment of them.

DAVID LAMBERT, JACOB EGE, } *Adm'rs.*

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now ſelling low for CASH, TOBACCO, *or* WHEAT, *wholeſale or retail.*

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molaſſes.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the laſt Importation from INDIA,

Which I will ſell wholeſale or retail.

☞ *Caſh given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788.

TOULON, Auguſt 31.

THEY write from Barcelona, that a Spaniſh ſquadron of 21 ſhips of war is arrived there, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, three cutters, and three brigantines; it came from Cadiz, its deſtination we are ignorant of. The arrival of the three foreign regiments unarmed, lately mentioned, give room for many conjectures.

ZONG, Auguſt 20.

BY a courier arrived this day from Montenegro, we learn, that Major Wukaſowich, at the head of 300 Croarians, and ſeveral thouſand Montenegrians have attacked and defeated the famous Mahmud Pacha at his head quarters, ſituated between Spux and Sabgliak. The enemy left 513 ſlain on the field, and the brave Major loſt about 47 men. He has ſince ordered the towns of Spux and Sabgliak to be deſtroyed, together with a tower of conſiderable ſtrength in the vicinity of the latter.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.

INTELLIGENCE was received here on the 1ſt inſt. that the Norwegian army, under the command of the Prince of Heſſe, has paſſed the Swediſh frontier; that the Swediſh officer at the firſt poſt having retired, the Danes took poſſeſſion of Stromſtadt on the 26th of September; that the Sweeds having afterwards received a reinforcement, were determined to make a ſtand againſt the Danes, who had advanced about fifteen miles into the country; and as theſe corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We alſo learn that another column of Daniſh troops has penetrated near to Udevalla; a handſome town, about forty Engliſh miles from Gottenburgh.

Yeſterday the combined fleet, conſiſting of 3 Ruſſian firſt rates, 4 Ruſſian and 3 Daniſh ſhips of the line, 2 frigates, and 2 ſtore-ſhips, ſailed from this port for the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board.

PARIS, September 11.

ON the 28th ult. fifty three deputies from Bretagne, belonging to the three orders of that province preſented a memorial to the King. From that period the twelve Breton gentlemen were treated in the Baſtile with every poſſible attention: Their effects were reſtored; they were permitted to dine together, and to enjoy the game of billiards, &c

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A Melancholy Fact,

A YOUNG couple had very induſtriouſly endeavoured to ſupport themſelves, but found all their efforts ineffectual, and at laſt, while they kept a public-houſe in London, they were beſet by creditors, whom they were wholly unabled to ſatisfy, and who, though they had every reaſon to be convinced of the integrity of the perſons they ſo ſeverely purſued, had ſent ſheriff's officers to take their whole property into execution. The unfortunate pair, in this extremity, left their houſe and its contents to agents of their unfeeling creditors; and having no ſettled direction or friendly aſylum to reſort to, wandered, abſorbed by the conſciouſneſs of their diſtreſſes, and without knowing whither they went, arrived at Greenwich. They then went into a public-houſe, and being ſhewn into a private room, ordered ſome ale. As the maid of the houſe was carrying this refreſhment up ſtairs to the dejected pair, ſhe heard them ſob with great anxiety, and looking through the key hole, perceived the man leaning his head on the ſhoulder of his wife, trying to conſole her. The maid heſitated ſome time before ſhe entered the room, but ventured in at laſt. The man and his wife ſoon went away but were found the next morning dead in the Thames, tied to each other by the neck with a new ſilk handkerchief, and their hands locked in each others.

Sept. 25. A Ruſſian privateer ſeized a French veſſel in the Mediterranean, bound to Conſtantinople, with ſeveral Turkiſh merchants, who were on board with their effects and carried her into the Morea; in conſequence of which the Pomona, a king's frigate, commanded by M. de St Felix, was diſpatched after her, from Toulon, and overtaking the privateer, inſiſted on his ſurrendering both himſelf and prize. The latter was inſtantly given up but without the Turks and their merchandiſe. While this was tranſacting, another frigate and a brig, belonging to his majeſty, entered the road, and the captains reſolved to have the privateer by force if he refuſed. Application was again made, but without effect, upon which the brig was ordered to advance to flank them while their boats manned with 72 men, boarded the privateer.

The Ruſſians determined to defend themſelves to the laſt, landed their cannon, and erected a battery on ſhore, which the brig, after a ſmart cannonade, ſilenced. The boats then attempted to board the privateer, but the inſtant they came along ſide, had 1200 muſkets fired into them. An obſtinate and bloody engagement immediately enſued, which laſted with great fury on both ſides, for four hours, when the Ruſſians were obliged to ſubmit, and were carried with their veſſels into Smyrna.

The French loſt in this action near 40 men, among whom is an officer of diſtinguiſhed reputation, Mons de St. Cæſar.

October 10. Among the few curious exhibitions with which Dublin has been lately entertained, not the leaſt remarkable is that of a military preacher, who has figured away in a conſpicuous manner at the methodiſt meeting-houſe in Whitefriar ſtreet. He is a clarinet player in the band of the 18th regiment, and after punctually diſcharging his duty in the morning, generally favors the public twice a week with a diſplay of his oratorical abilities in the evening, and that equipped in his regimentals. So great a favorite is he with the body to whom he moſtly holds forth, that 30 guineas, we underſtand, has been offered by ſome of its leading members, to the lieutenant colonel of the 18th, for his diſcharge, which ſum has been refuſed.

October 12, We learn by authentic letters from Peterſburg, dated the 8th that the Ruſſian court is not only induced through the medium of the King of Pruſſia, to agree to a ſuſpenſion of arms with Sweden, but alſo, out of reſpect to the ſaid mediation, to forget all that has paſſed, on condition that Sweden does not accept of the mediation between Ruſſia and the Porte; that ſhe diſarms her fleet; and that the King of Pruſſia takes upon him to guarantee the execution of theſe conditions. Both the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters here do not ſcruple to ſay that peace will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed in the north under theſe conditions.

France is negociating with Sweden, at a time when ſhe appears as if ſhe would take no part in the preſent conteſt between that power and Ruſſia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commiſſion to treat perſonally with his Swediſh Majeſty, upon buſineſs which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French Ambaſſador in ordinary. The Prince is aſſiſted in this buſineſs by the Baron de Ferre.

In Germany there is not the leaſt proſpect of peace; on the contrary, the Emperor is actually negociating with the different Princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

October 14. Advice is this inſtant received of a general and bloody engagement between the Imperialiſts and the Grand Viſier's army; the conflict was dreadful—the palm of victory was very obſtinately contended for, and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The Emperor was the whole time in the hotteſt part of the battle, had two horſes ſhot under him, and received a wound in the ſhoulder, but it is not thought to be dangerous. It is probable this deciſive engagement will put a period to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both ſides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

Letters were yeſterday received in the city from Mr Fenwick, his Majeſty's Conſul at Elſineur, which ſtate, that 6000 Daniſh auxiliary troops, on their march to Udevalla from Frederickſhall, had fallen in with 600 Swedes, who, diſputing their paſſage a ſkirmiſh enſued, when ten Swedes were killed, and the remainder taken priſoners.

A gentleman juſt arrived in town from New-York, further adviſes, that the Grand Ottoman Army, commanded by the Grand Vizier in perſon, a warrior juſtly celebrated for his great art, enterpriſe and intrepidity, was drawn into the deciſive and fatal action above mentioned by the matchleſs addreſs and manœuvres of the renowned Marſhal Laudohn, to whom his Imperial Majeſty had wiſely given the uncontrouled command of his army—that the conduct of this ancient veteran, now 72 years old, during this dreadful conflict which is repreſented to be one of the moſt tragical that was ever recorded in the bloodieſt annals of mankind manifeſted the greateſt wiſdom and the moſt aſtoniſhing bravery and vigour—that he was moſt gallantly ſupported by the Generals Lacey and O'Donnel (ſecond and third in command) as well as by the Prince de Cobourg—and that, indeed, the whole army, following the noble example of thoſe heroes, performed prodigies of valour—the 14 000 gallant Ottomans were ſlain, many thouſands wounded, and 12,000 Janiſſaries made priſoners—that the artillery, amunition, implements of war, military trophies, &c. &c. which fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts were immenſe in number and value—that the overthrow of the Ottomans had been ſo complete that many Politicians were ſo ſanguine in favour of the arms of the Emperor and Czarina, as to ſuggeſt, that the ſpeedy reduction of Belgrade, Bender, Choczim and Oczakow (the keys of the Ottoman empire on the ſide of Europe,) would be the probable conſequence—and that even Conſtantinople, the ancient Byzantium, and capital of the Ottoman empire, would, ere long, be triumphantly entered by the combined armies of the two Imperial Chriſtian Sovereigns.

October 16. By a gentleman who arrived on Friday from Copenhagen, we are informed that the court of Denmark has been hitherto ſtopped in joining vigorouſly with Ruſſia againſt Sweden, by the ſole mediation of his Britannic Majeſty who is much reſpected by his nephew the Prince Royal. The Empreſs, however has been pretty liberal in her preſents to the leading men in that kingdom, beſides promiſing an addition of territory to the Dane, ſhould he ſtep boldly forward. "What is ſingular," adds this gentleman, "is, that the King, though accounted puſillanimous, is eager for the war, while the Prince, although brave, active, and wiſe, is only for keeping ſtrictly to the treaty between that nation and Ruſſia, although he is at the ſame time, zealous in recruiting the army, and enlarging the navy."

From the Vienna Gazette extraordinary, Sept 24.

Reports from the grand camp at Iſlavia, dated Sept. 15, give an account that General Wartenſleben, commander of the corps de reſerve, was attacked the day before by a body of Turks, who aſcended the mountain near where his corps were intrenched, and erected a battery in the night, in order to attack his troops to begin firing, and they ſoon diſmounted the guns in the battery. The Turks, in the mean time, played two howitzers without effect, The fire was briſk on both ſides, during which the Turkiſh cavalry took the advantage to paſs through the defile by Armeotech, and marching up to Reit, carried off ſome waggons and cattle from the village; after which they took poſt near Reit, in order to ſurround and attack our left wing. The Turkiſh infantry, during this, attacked with the greateſt fury one of our batteries near the corps de reſerve, where there were only a few of the free corps, which the Turks made themſelves maſters of. This gave them an opportunity of filing off behind a mountain, which gave them the command of our right wing, and to fire from both ſides with muſketry into our camp, by which Major General Count Pallavicini had the misfortune to receive a muſket ball in his head, and Major General Bacot Van Hutton was ſhot through the hand; it was viſible they intended to ſurround our wing, and fire our magazines behind, thinking in the confuſion to attack us in the rear.

The enemy on both ſides then advanced towards the Semoſch, near the Steniſten mountain, about a cannon ſhot diſtant from our right flank, and attacked our piquets with ſuch fury, that they were obliged to retire with the loſs of their cannon. But the Turks did not keep them long in their poſſeſſion, for, in a moment, a troop of Graven's huſſars rode up to ſupport the piquet, and retook the cannon and poſt; when the diviſion which was Brentano's and Nadaſti's regiments found themſelves ſupported, they began to fight with uncommon ardour, and afterwards took ſuch ſteps as ſecured our magazines.

We loſt in all this affair 84 men and eight horſes killed, and one lieutenant colonel and 40 men wounded.

Reports from Semlin, dated the 14th inſtant, mention, that on the 9th they found 197 Turks ſlain after accounts came away, which they buried.

General Landohn reports, under the date of the 13th of September, off Novi, that he had ſurrounded that place in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the enemy getting any reinforcement whatever. That on the 9th, at night, until the 11th, he threw up intrechments, without loſing a man; and the night following, until the 13th, he erected a ſecond parallel, and a breach battery completely, and in caſe the garriſon ſhould be obſtinate and hold out, he will not delay to ſtorm the place.

By private diſpatches from Holland, which arrived late laſt night, we have the following intelligence:

Affairs in the north are taking a new turn, and the conſequences may be lamentably ſerious to all Europe. What Holland was laſt year, Sweden is at preſent—a ſtate of confuſion and rebellion, engendered and ſupported by the intrigues of the French court, and the prevalence of Ruſſian politics.—The burghers at Stockholm are arming themſelves, under the pretence of internal ſafety in the abſence of the troops, but more certainly for the purpoſe of attempting a revolution.—The officers of the army in Finland, independent of their ſovereign, ſent a deputation to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, making propoſals for a truce in that quarter, until they ſhall have concerted meaſures for ſubjugating their King, or for reducing him to the neceſſity of abandoning the war, which they alledge was raſhly and unjuſtly commenced on his part. They declare, that the King, by his late meaſures, has broken the compact between ſovereign and ſubject, and therefore they hold it their duty to concert meaſures for the ſafety of the ſtate. When the King of Sweden heard of the diſaffection of his troops in Finland and the propoſitions of his officers to the Empreſs for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, his Majeſty fainted away, and was with difficulty arouſed to a ſence of his alarming ſituation. Thus circumſtanced, there is no doubt of the Empreſs's acquieſcence, nor of her endeavours to fan the flame of diſcord. She has already communicated her terms of pacification with Sweden, the tenor of which is, to grant a general amneſty for what is paſt; only on condition, however, that the Swediſh government ſhall accede to the general confederacy which has ſo long been forming between France, Spain, Germany, Ruſſia and Denmark.

There is perhaps no problem in hiſtory ſo unaccountable as the decay of the ſplendour, power and glory of the States of Barbary; which, when Rome was miſtreſs of the world, formed the faireſt jewels in her imperial diadem. It was not till the ſeventh century, that after theſe ſtates had been by turns in poſſeſſion of the Vandals and the Greek Emperors, the Caliifs or Saracens of Bagdad conquered them, and from thence became maſters of almoſt all Spain, whence their poſterity were totally driven, about the year 1492, when the exiles ſettled among their friends and countrymen on the Barbary coaſt. This naturally begot a perpetual war between them, and the Saniards, who preſſed them ſo hard, that they called to their aſſiſtance the two famous brothers Barbaroſſa, who were Admirals of the Turkiſh fleet, and who after breaking the Spaniſh yoke, impoſed upon the inhabitants of all theſe States, excepting Morocco, their own. Some attempts were made by the Emperor Charles Vth to reduce Algiers and Tunis, but they were unſucceſsful; and the inhabitants have in fact ſhaken off the Turkiſh yoke likewiſe.

RICHMOND, January 1.

TUESDAY *laſt being very warm, the ice in the river oppoſite this place, gave way, and carried off with it, the Toll Bridge and a few ſmall craft which were lying at the upper landing. In the evening it thundered and lightened, accompanied with heavy ſhowers of rain; ſince which it has continued warm.*

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Dianna, Kerr, Glaſgow.
Governor Parr, Wirling, Jamaica.
Schooner Experiment, Gold, Baltimore
Sloop Sally Lingo, St. Euſtatia.
Polly, Rally, Philadelphia.
Two Couſins, Quandrille, do.
Manchester, Weymouth, do.
Sans Souci, Crozier, New-York.
Eliza, Daſhwood, Curacoa.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Harriet, Haſtier, Briſtol.
Jeanie, Simpſon, Port-Glaſgow.
Brig Abby, Braithwaite, London.
Mary, Edgar, Glaſgow.
Jeanie, M'Niel, Cadiz.
Sloop Solicitor-General, Wood. Antigua.
Sloop Two Sifters, Barret, Port-au Prince.

ACTS paſſed at a General Aſſembly of Virginia, October, 1788.

1. AN act for the appointment of Electors to chooſe a preſident purſuant to the Conſtitution of Government for the United States.
2. For the election of Repreſentatives purſuant to the Conſtitution of government of the United Sates.
3. Appointing Commiſſioners to examine Slate river.

4. For dividing the county of Bourbon.
5. To eſtabliſh a town on the lands of Harmon Cook, in the county of Pittſylvania.
6. For adding truſtees to the Randolph Academy.
7. For adding truſtees to the town of Greenſville, in the county of Buckingham.
8. Authoriſing the ſale of lands in the county of Albemarle, in certain caſes.
9. For eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco, on the lands of John M'Crae, in the county of Prince William.
10. For dividing the county of Fayette into two diſtinct counties.
11. For eſtabliſhing a town, and an inſpection of tabacco, on the lands of Nicholas Cabell, in the county of Amherſt.
12. To prevent the importation of convicts into this Commonwealth.
13. To amend the act, intituled, "An act appropriating certain public taxes, to opening a waggon road from the State road, to the mouth of the little Kanawha, and for other purpoſes."
14. For forming a new county out of the counties of Greenbrier and Montgomery.
15. For eſtabliſhing a town near Cheſter's Gap, in the county of Frederick.
16. For eſtabliſhing a town on the lands of William Anderſon, in the county of Botetourt.
17. For eſtabliſhing a town on the lands of William Crow, in the county of Botetourt
18. For incorporating an academy, in the county of Nelſon.
19. For eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco, on the lands of Iſaac Ruddle, in the county of Bourbon.
20. For giving further time to the owners of ſurveys to return the plats and certificates thereof into the Land-Office.
21. For giving further time to the owners of entries on the Weſtern waters to ſurvey the ſame.
22. To alter the court day of the county of Madiſon, and for altering the court of quarter ſeſſion, in the county of Pendleton.
23. To repeal part of an act, directing the trial of ſlaves committing capital crimes, and for the more effectual puniſhing conſpiracies and inſurrections of them, and for the better government of negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, bond or free.
24. To repeal an act, intituled, "An act to veſt certain eſcheatable property in the children of William Short, deceaſed"
25. For eſtabliſhing a town on the lands of David Roſs, at the Point of Fork.
26. For eſtabliſhing a town on the lands of Willoughby Tebbs, in the county of Prince William
27. For incorporating an Academy, in the county of Fauquier
28. For amending the act to prevent malicious maiming and wounding.
29. For giving further time to the purchaſes of lots in the towns of Lewiſburg, Steveſburg, and Kinſale, to build upon the ſame.
30. For ſelling part of a lot in the town of Lexington, and county of Rockbridge.
31. For preſcribing the mode of advertiſing eſtrays on the Weſtern waters.
32. Concerning inceſtuous marriages.
33. For veſting in truſtees the intereſt which the Commonwealth now hath, or hereafter may have, in a tract of land, whereof Robert Gilbert, died ſeized
34. For the puniſhment of the crime of bigamy.
35. For releaſing the eſcheat and forfeiture accruing on the conviction and attainder of John Price Poſey, deceaſed
36. To amend the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the inſpection of flour."
37. For releaſing the eſcheat accruing on the death of Roſcow Cole Bingham, deceaſed.
38. To diſable certain officers under the Continental Government, from holding offices under the authority of this Commonwealth
39. For eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco in the town of Newport, and county of Prince William.
40. For altering the times of holding the courts in the county of Henry
41. For altering the days of holding courts in the town of Frederickſburg, and county of Suſſex.
42. Concerning the militia
43. For opening and improving the navigation of Mattapony river.
44. For eſtabliſhing ſeveral new ferries, and diſcontinuing one formerly eſtabliſhed.
45. To regulate the ſuing out, and proſecuting writs of forcible entry and detainer.
46. For giving certain powers to the truſtees of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church.
47. For eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco on the lots of Alexander and Peterfield Trent, in the town of Manchester.
48. For further amending an act, intituled, "An act for eſtabliſhing a Diſtrict Court on the Weſtern waters"
49. For eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco on the lands of Abraham Shepherd, in the county of Berkeley.
50. For eſtabliſhing ſeveral new ferries in the county of Ohio.
51. For eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts, and for regulating the General Court.
52. For preventing impoſitions in the collection of taxes.
53. For dividing the county of Amelia.
54. For allowing the city of Richmond a Repreſentative in the Houſe of Delegates.
55. Concerning the credentials of the Senators of this Commonwealth in Congreſs.
56. For directing at what places the Superior and county Courts, ſhall be held, if the Courthouſe appointed by law ſhould be deſtroyed.
57. For amending the act, intituled, "An act conſtituting the Court of Appeals."
58. For allowing travelling expences to the Judges of the General Court.
59. For giving further time to the purchaſers of lots in the town of Moorfield to build thereon.
60. For amending the ſeveral acts of the General Aſſembly, concerning the High Court of Chancery
61. Concerning the court of Admiralty, and the Judges thereof.
62. Concerning the General Court.
63. To regulate ſurveyors fees in certain caſes.
64. For amending the acts concerning the poor.
65. To amend the act directing the mode of proceeding under certain executions
66. For empowering the truſtees of the Warren Academy to raiſe a ſum of money by way of lottery
67. To empower the truſtees of the Pariſh of Nottoway, in the county of Amelia, to ſell the glebe of the ſaid Pariſh, and to lay out the money in purchaſing a more convenient glebe.
68. Concerning the practice of attornies
69. Concerning the election of members of the General Aſſembly.
70. Concerning the public hoſpital in the city of Williamſburg
71. For appointing truſtees for Philip Johnſon, Gentleman, and his children
72. To amend the act, intituled "An act appointing Commiſſioners to receive ſubſcriptions for opening a road from the falls of the Great Kanawha to Lexington, in Fayette county, and for appropriating certain public taxes to the ſame."
73. To revive and amend the act intituled, "An act for opening and ſtraightening certain public roads"
74. For granting relief to the ſheriffs and collectors of the public revenue, in certain caſes.
75. Concerning the importation of ſlaves in the diſtrict of Kentucky
76. Concerning the taxes in the counties of King William, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES,

The 25th of DECEMBER, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Executive be authoriſed and directed, to take the earlieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for procuring all ſuch vouchers and documents as may be neceſſary or uſeful in founding or eſtabliſhing the claims of this Commonwealth againſt the United States; that they forthwith call upon all perſons who have been employed during the late war in the collection or expenditure of public money or property, and have not yet accounted for their ſeveral tranſactions, to account for the ſame; that they call for the aid of all ſuch perſons as they may think proper for carrying this reſolution into effect: And that they draw from any money in the treaſury, the neceſſary ſums for that purpoſe.

Teſte

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to Dec. 26th, 1788,
by the Senate,
H. BROOKE, C. S.
(A copy)

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

IN COUNCIL, December 29, 1788.

IN purſuance of the above reſolution of the General Aſſembly, the Executive have directed me to adverti ſe all perſons who, during the late war, acted as Commanding Officers of counties, Commiſſioners of proviſions, Commiſſaries, Quarter Maſters, or in any other character chargeable with the reception or diſtribution of ſupplies, or with the raiſing of men for the army, that they forthwith prepare for adjuſtment of their accounts and vouchers of delivery and diſtribution of the ſame, as perſons will ſpeedily be appointed for the ſpecial purpoſe of calling upon and ſettling with them.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder before the Courthouſe door in York, on Monday the 19th day of Jan. 1789 being Court day,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Mr. LAWRENCE SMITH, deceaſed, containing between four and five hundred acres, and joining the town of York The ſuperior quality of the ſoil for tobacco, wheat and corn, is pretty generally known. The improvements are, a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, a kitchen, quarter, dairy, and ſmoak houſe About ſixty acres of the land under good fences and fit for immediate cultivation. The Tobacco warehouſes, and a ſmall dwelling houſe and kitchen near the river ſide are on part of the land, and to be ſold with it. And poſſeſſion of all will be delivered up on the day of ſale. The purchaſer to have twelve months credit on giving approved ſecurity, but if the money is not punctually paid, to bear intereſt from the day of ſale.

THOMAS SMITH, Ex'or

December 16, 1788.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1789.

TAKEN from a negro, (about a fortnight ſince) on the road leading to Bottom's-Bridge, a new SADDLE with a common ſtripped woollen ſaddle cloth and iron ſtirrups, with the ſtore marks on the inſide of the ſkirt, as follows: X CW, and underneath that £. e tm or n Any perſon proving his property may have it on applying to the Printer and paying charges.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* ——*The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg*, Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg*. Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk*. Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield*. Mr. Smith, *Portſmouth*. Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg*. Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton*.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parry, Mr. Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer*

Aberdeen, (Cheſterfield county) Dec. 24, 1788.

MEDICINES

Juſt imported in the Ship BETSEY, *Capt.* COOLEY, *from London,*

AND FOR SALE BY

HUNT & ADAMS,

At their MEDICINE STORES *in Richmond and Williamſburg.*

RED Bark; Jeſuits ditto; Spirits Nitre; Balſam Capivi; Spaniſh Flies; Sugar Candy; Red and white calomel; Cream Tarter; Vitriol; Tarter; Opium; Muſk; Glauber Salts; Gum Guaiacum; Jalop; Hinglaſs; Laudanum Drops; Eſſence Pepper Mint; Salad Oil; Quickſilver; Oil Cinnamon; Muſk Calomel; Rhubarb; Britiſh Oil; Bateman's Drops; Jeſuits Drops; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balſam; Scot's Pills; Balſam Honey; Daffys; Vials; Corks; Gallipots, &c. and all ſorts of Patent Medicines and Drugs of the beſt quality.

December 9 1788.

THE ſubſcriber informs the publick, that he means to open ſchool in the town of York, the ſecond week in January next, where reading, writing, ſimple arithmetick, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and practical ſurveying, geography, with the uſe of the globes will be taught according to the moſt approved methods, alſo the art of Book-Keeping.

Perſons wiſhing to have their children inſtructed in theſe uſeful branches of knowledge, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to the improvement of thoſe intruſted to the care of the ſubſcriber The terms of tuition will be ſuch as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who chooſe to ſend their children.

Three or four young gentlemen may be accommodated by the ſubſcriber with board, waſhing and lodging at a very moderate price, and as there are many other perſons who would engage in the ſame buſineſs in the town, makes no doubt but any number of young gentlemen may be accommodated to the ſatisfaction of their parents

PATE WILLS.

York-Town, December 9. 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

At Glouceſter Court houſe on the firſt Monday in January next if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT TWENTY

LIKELY NEGROES,

SEVERAL

PLOUGH HORSES;

AND THE STOCKS OF

CATTLE & HOGS,

Belonging to the eſtate of the late Lewis Burwell of Glouceſter.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date if not punctually paid. A diſcount of 10 per cent will be allowed for ready money.—Creditors with adjuſted claims may purchaſe as ready money bidders.

JOHN PAGE, acting Ex'or.

At the above time and place the ſubſcriber will ſell a number of fine blooded

MARES & COLTS,

And his High-blooded imported Stud HORSE

SAMPSON,

For caſh or tobacco. Alſo the ſeveral tracts of LAND formerly advertiſed.

JOHN PAGE, of Roſewell.

December 9, 1788.

POETRY.

On seeing Miss M—— at Church.

ON thee dear M—, while I gaz'd
So graceful and so fair
Each charm entic'd my trembling heart,
And stole from Heaven a prayer.
Then wisely I, indeed resolv'd
To gaze on thee no more;
But soon, alas! I found myself
The fool I was before.

Amicus.

Greensville Dec. 26, 1788.

The CAUTION.

SHE came from the hills of the west,
A smile of contentment she wore,
Her heart was a garden of rest
But ah! the sweet season is o'er.

How oft by the streams in the wood,
Delighted she'd ramble and rove.
And while she stood marking the flood,
Would tune up a stanza of love.

Her dress was a garment of green,
Sat off with a border of white,
And all the day long might be seen
Like a bird that is always in plight.

In rural deversion and play,
Her summers glide smoothly along,
And her winters pass briskly away,
Cheer'd up with a tale or a song.

At length a destroyer came by,
A youth of more person than parts;
Well skill'd in the arts of the eye
The conquest and havock of hearts.

He led her by fountains and streams,
He woo'd her with novels and books,
He told her his tales and his dreams,
And mark'd their effects in her looks.

He taught her by midnight to roam,
Where spirits and spectres affright,
For passions increase with the gloom,
And caution expires with the light.

At length like a rose from the spray,
Like a lilly just pluck'd from the stem,
She droop'd and she faded away,
Thrown by and neglected by them.

A TALE.

Of two TRADESMEN *and a* CLOWN.

TWO traders were proceeding on a pilgrimage. A countryman who was prosecuting the same journey, having joined them on the road, they agreed to travel together, and to make a joint stock of their provisions. But when arrived within a days journey of the holy place, it was almost expended, so that they had nothing left but a little flour barley sufficient to make a small cake. The perfidious traders entered into a plot together to cheat their companion out of his share, and, from his stupid air, inmagined they could dupe him without difficulty. "We must come to some agreement," said one of the citizens. "What will not assuage the hunger of three, may satisfy a single person, and I vote that it be allotted to one of us only. But that each may have a fair chance, I propose that we all three lie down and fall asleep, and that the bread may be the lot of him, who, on waking, shall have had the most curious dream.

The other citizen, as we may readily suppose approved vastly this suggestion. The countryman also signified his approbation, and pretended to give completely into the snare. They then made the bread, put it on the fire to bake, and lay down. But our tradesmen were so much fatigued with their journey, that without intending it, they fell soon into a profound slumber. The clown, more cunning, waited only this opportunity; got up without noise, went and ate the bread, and then composed himself to rest. —Soon after one of the citizens awaked, and calling to his companions; "Friends," said he, "listen to my dream, I thought myself transported by two angels into Hell. For a long time they kept me suspended over the abyss of everlasting fire. There I was a witness to the torment of the damned—" And I," said the other, "dreamed that the gates of Heaven were opened to me. The arch-angels Michael and Gabriel, after raising me up into the sky, carried me before the throne of God. There was I a spectator of his glory" And then the dreamer began to recount the wonders of Paradise, as the other had of the infernal abodes.

The countryman, meanwhile, though he heard perfectly well what they said, pretended to be still asleep. They went to rouse him from his slumber; when his affecting the surprize of a man suddenly disturbed from rest, cried out, "What is the matter?" "Why it is only your fellow travellers. What do you not recollect us? Come, arise, and inform us of your dream." My dream? Oh! I have had a very droll one, and one that I am sure will afford you some diversion. When I saw you both carried away, the one to Heaven, the other to Hell, I thought that I had lost you for ever, I then got up, and as I expected never to see you more, I went and demolished the loaf.

At NORFOLK, FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

KITTY,

JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 190 hogsheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the address of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, at the low freight of 6l. sterling per ton of four hogsheads, delivered along side.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *KITTY*,

And other VESSELS,

An extensive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

THE Visitors, and Governours, of the University of WILLIAM & MARY, are requested to meet in the Convocation Chamber, on the third Tuesday in January next (exclusive of other matters of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the College) the appointment of a principal, and an assistant grammar master, will take place at the ensuing meeting.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

Williamsburg, November 18, 1788.

Extract of the statute entituled "A statute establishing a grammar school."

Let therefore a grammar school be established and kept in the College.—There shall be two Professors; the first of whom shall be stiled Professor of Humanity, and shall receive a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and the second shall be stiled assistant Professor of Humanity, shall receive a salary of eighty pounds per annum, shall reside in the College, and shall have the benefit of the commons in College.

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, C. C.

N. B. Gentlemen who incline to offer for either of the above Professorships are desired to attend the Convocation at the meeting in January next.

W. R. C. C.

MYER DERKHEIM,

INFORMS *his customers and the public (that he has removed to a house on the top of Shockoe-hill, the property of Mrs. Gautier, and opposite the Governour's) where they still may be furnished with candles and soap at the usual price, viz. The best turpentine soap, at 9d. the single pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen stuff in exchage for soap.*

Any person finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,

Upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to pur-

chase or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will please apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houses in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public securities, lands and slaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To those inclining to buy the property will be shewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

TAKEN up on South river, in Augusta county, a sorrel MARE, a natural trotter, about 13 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, two small saddle marks on the near side, the pastern joint of the off four foot is thicker than common. Appraised to £. 8

JOHN FINLY.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By the Honorable BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, by their resolution of the 19th and 22d of the present month, require the Executive to notify the times and places for appointing electors to choose a President, and for choosing representatives to serve this state in Congress: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby making known to all persons whom it may concern, that the time for appointing electors to choose a President is fixed to be on the first Wednesday in January next, and the time for choosing Representatives on the second day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the said elections are the Court-houses of the several counties.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant-Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of November, 1788.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

[The Printers in this state are requested to publish the foregoing in their respective newspapers, for three weeks successively.]

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houses above the courthouse,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for curing Musty Wine casks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.—A true story of a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a singular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
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WRITS.
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SHERIFFS.
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BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
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Declarations for Lawyers,

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ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
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M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.